#### THE MADISONIAN.

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Weston F. Birch, Payette, Missouri.

STARL ROSSELL, Harper's Ferry, Va.

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#### Ewenty-Sebenth Congress. FIRST SESSION.

Monday, May 31, 1841. The Senate convened at the Capitol, con

the Constitution, at 12 o'clock. Present: From Maine-Mr. Evans, Mr. Williams New Hampshire-Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Pier

Vermont-Mr. Prenties. Massachusetts-Mr. Bates, Mr. Choate Rhode Island-Mr. Dixon, Mr. Simm Connecticut-Mr. Huntington, Mr. Smith

New York-Mr. Tallmadge, Mr. Wright. Pennsylvania-Mr. Sturgeon, New Jersey-Mr. Southard, (in the Chair,) Delaware- Mr. Clayton, Mr. Bayard.

Maryland-Mr. Kerr, Mr. Merrick. Virginia-Mr. Rives, Mr. Archer. North Carolina-Mr. Mangum, Mr. Graham South Carolina-Mi. Preston.

Georgia-Mr. Berrien. Alabama—Mr. King.
Mississippi—Mr. Walker. Louisiana-Mr. Barrow.

Arkansas-M1. Fulton, Mr. Sevier. Tennessee-(None.) Kentucky-Mr. Clay, Mr. Morehead. Ohio-Mr. Allen, Mr. Tappan. Indiana-Mr. Smith, Mr. White.

Illinois-Mr. Young, Mr. McRoberts. Michigan-Mr. Porter. Missouri-Mr. Benton, Mr. Linn

tatives that a quorum of the Senate is asmbled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to bu-

newspapers were ordered for the use of S The Senate then took a recess until 1

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

At twelve o'clock, the House was called to order by the Clerk—Hugh A. Garland—who stated that the Congress of the U.S. States had been summoned to-gether in an extraordinary session by the proclamation of the President, which he read.

The CLERK then proceeded to call the names of the members in the usual order, and the following were found to be present:

Maine-Messrs. Elisha H. Allen, David Bronson Nathan Chifford, William P. Fessender, Nathaniel S. Littlefield, Joshua A. Lowell, Alfred Marshall, and Benjamin Randall.

New Hampshire—Messrs. Charles G. Atherton, Edmund Burke, Ira A. Eastman, John R. Reding, and

Edmund Burke, Ira A. Eastman, John R. Reding, and Tristram Shaw.

Massachusetts—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Osmyn Baker, Nathaniel B. Borden, George N. Briggs, William B. Calhoun, Caleb Cushing, William S. Hastings, Charles Hudson, William Parmenter, Leverett Saltonstall, and Robert C. Winthrop.

Rhode Island—Messrs. Robert B. Cranston, and Joseph L. Tillinghast.

Connecticut—Messrs. William W. Boardman, John H. Brockway, Thomas B. Osborne, Truman Smith, Joseph Trumbull, and Thomas W. Williams.

Vermont—Messrs. Horace Everett, Hiland Hall, John Mattocks, William Slade, and Augustus Young.

New York-Messrs. Alfred Babcock, Daniel D. New York—Messrs. Alfred Babcock, Daniel D. Barnard, Victory Birdseye, Bernard Blair, Samuel S. Bowne, David P. Brewster, Timethy Childs, Thomas C. Chittenden, Staley N. Clarke, John C. Clark, James G. Clinton, Joseph Egbert, Charles G. Ferris, Millard Fillmore, John G. Fioyd, Charles A. Floyd, A. Lawrence Foster, Seth M. Gares, Samuel Gordon, John Greig, Jacob Houck, jr., Hiram P. Hunt, Archibald L. Linn, Robert McClellan, John McKeon, John Maynard, Christopher Morgan, William M. Oliver, James I. Roosevelt, John Sanford, Thomas A. Tomlinson, John Van Buren, Henry Van Rensselaer, Aaron Ward, Fernando Wood, and John Ysung.

laer, Aaron Ward, Fernando Wood, and John Ysung.

New Jersey—Messrs. John B. Ayerigg, Wm. Halstead, John P. B. Maxwell, Joseph F. Randolph, Charles C. Stratton, and Thomas Jones York.

Pennsylvania—Messrs. Benjamin A. Bidlack, Charles Browa, Jeremiah Brown, James Cooper, Davis Dimmock, jr., Joseph Fornance, James Gerry, Amos Gustine, Thomas Henry, Charles J. Ingersoll, William W. Irwin, William Jack, Francis James, George M. Keim, Joseph Lawrence, Albert G. Marchand, Peter Newhard, Arnold Plumer, Robert Ramsey, John Srgennt, William Simonton, John Snyder, George W. Toland, and John Westbrook.

rook.

Delaware—Mr. George B. Rodney.

Maryland—Messrs. William Cost Johnson, Isaac

Jones, John P. Kennedy, John Thompson Mason,
ames A. Pearce, Alexander Randall, and James W.

Virginia-Linn Banks, Richard W. Barton, Virginia—Linn Banks, Richard W. Barton, John M. Botts, George W. Cary, Walter Coles, Thomas W. Gilmer, William L. Goggin, William O. Goode, William A. Harris, Samuel L. Hays, George W. Hopkins, Robert M. T. Hunter, Edmund W. Hubard, John W. Jones, Francis Mallory, Cuthbert Powell, Lewis Steenrod, Alexander H. H. Stuart, George W. Summers, John Taliaferro, and Henry A. Wise.

North Carolina .- Messrs. Archibald H. Arrington North Carolina.—Messrs. Archibald H. Arrington, Green W. Caldwell, Edmund Deberry, James Graham, James J. McKay, Kenneth Rayner, Abraham Rencher, Romulus M. Saunders, Augustine H. Sheppetd, Edward Stanly, and Lewis Williams.

South Carolina—Messrs. Sampson H. Butler, William Butler, Patrick C. Caldwell, John Campbell, Isaac E. Holmes, Francis W. Pickens, R. Barnwell Rhett.

Georgia—Messrs. Julius C. Alford, William C. Dawson, Richard W. Habersham, Thomas Butler

# THE MADISONIAN.

## FOR THE COUNTRY.

VOL. IV.....NO. 23.]

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1841.

[WHOLE NO. 131.

Cowen, Ezra Dean, William Doan, Joshua R. Giddings, Patrick G. Goode, John Hastings, Samson Mason, Joshua Mathiot, William Medill, Calvary Morris, Jeremiah Morrow, N. G. Pendleton, Joseph Ridgwey, Wm. Russell, S. Stokeley, George Sweeney, and John B. Weller.

Louisiana.—Messrs. John Moore and Edward D.

diana.—Messrs. James H. Cravens, Andrew nedy, Henry S. Lane, George H. Proffit, R. W npson, David Wallace, Joseph L. White. isseuri.—Messrs. John C. Edwards and John

Arkansas.—Mr. Edward Cros.

Michigan.—Mr. Jacob M. Howard.

Mr. HALSTED, of N. J., inquired by what autority the name of Linn Banks, of Va., was placed in the roll of members. There was a person consting the seat who claimed to have a majority of the

The CLERK then read the list of members elect nom Virginia, certified by the Secretary of the Com-nonwealth, in which the name of Linn Banks was

resented, last session, of the election of the me rom New Jersey, who were rejected. The CLERK then announced that there we

members present.

Mr. HUNT, of N. Y., offered the following reso

Mr. HUNT moved that it be taken viva voca.

Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS moved to amend the resolution by striking out "viva voca," and inserting by ballot."

"by ballot."
On this amendment, Mr. HOPKINS called the yeas and nays, which was sustained by the House, and the amendment lost: Yeas 66, nays 154.
Mr. WM. COST JOHNSON moved to amend the resolution by adding the word "clerk," so that it read, "Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives."

tatives."

Mr. EVERETT, of Vt., objected to the amendment. The election of Speaker should be by itself. It had not been customary to do any business previous to election of Speaker.

Mr. HUNT objected to receiving the amendment. The first duty of the Speaker was to swear in the members. The election of Speaker was necessary to the organization of the House; and the election of a Clerk was a separate and distinct business.

Mr. JOHNSON then withdrew the motion to amend.

Mr. WISE, of Va. renewed it. The effect of Mr. WISE, of Va. renewed it. The elect of it was simply to resolve that they would proceed to the election of Clerk to-day, as well as of Speaker.

Mr. FILLMORE inquiried whether it was not usual, after the election of Speaker, for him to administer the oaths to the members, previous to the trans-

action of other business.

The CLERK replied that it was.

Mr. F. hoped they would not depart from the customary mode of procedure.

Mr. WISE said, under the amendment the Speaker

would be elected—would administer the oaths, and the House would then proceed to the election of Clerk to

Mr. BARNARD, of N. Y., unders ood the amen

the read the sote under the 18th Rule of the a, as follows: "There is no law, resolution, rule es, directing the appointment of the Clerk of the c. On the lat of April, 1789, being the first day that a quorum of the House assembled under the new also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Constitution, the House immediately elected a Cierk Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of

by ballot, without a previous view in for that purpose &c."

The election of both was necessary to the full and complete organization of the House. He wished the election of both to-day, and that the House proceed in-

mediately to business
Mr. TILLINGHAST, of R. I., said the objection to this amendment was, that the House should transact no business not necessary for its organization, till they had taken their oaths of office. It was necessary to the passes of the pas sary to elect a Speaker to administer them. The passage of a resolution to elect a Clerk, was not necessary for this purpose. He therefore objected, as well to the passage of this resolution, as to the immediate elect

The amendment was then lost.

The question recurring on the resolution, it was dopted.
Messrs. UNDERWOOD, of Ky., J. C. CLARK
f N. Y., and ATHERTON, of N. H., were ap
ointed by the Clerk as tellers, and the vote was taken

Whole number of votes, Necessary to a choice,
Of which John White, of Ky., received
"John W. Jones, of Va.,
"Henry A. Wise, of Va.,
"Joseph Lawrence, of Pa.,
"George N. Briggs, of Mass., " George N. Briggs, of Mass., Wm. Cost Johnson, of Md., Nathan Clifford, of Me., JOHN WHITE, of Ky., having received 121

votes, was declared elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 27th Congress.

Messrs. I'RIPLETI', of Ky., and KEIM, of Pa., were appointed to inform him of his election, and conduct him to the Chair. Mr. WHITE having taken the Chair, addresse

the House as fullows:—
GETTLEMEN! I cannot sufficiently express the obli-Gettlemen! I cannot sufficiently express the obligations I feel for the distinguished honor conferred upon me. I undertake the discharge of the duties of this station with unfeigned distrust of my qualifications. I am sensible of the magnitude and difficulty of the task, of its arduous duties, of its high responsibilities. Six years' service in this body has taught me that this chair is no bed of down, especially in a time of great political excitement. Nothing but a conviction that the same generous confidence, which placed me here, would continue to support me in the faith ul and impartial discharge of my duty, could have induced and impartial discharge of my duty, could have induce me to accept this office. The duty of presiding over ne to accept the business in the commercial assembly like this, when even no party divisions exist—when no other than ordinary business is visions exi-t—when no other than ordinary business is proposed to be considered and passed upon—is no easy task. But perhaps there has been no period in the history of this country when the duties of this Chair were more important, its responsibilities greater, its intrisic difficulties more embarrassing. Independent of that excited party feeling—the natural result, in all free Governments, of-personal rivalship—the consideration and discussion of those great questions, which have caused the convention of this special Congress, will no doubt give rise to high political excitement. Under these circumstances I dare not hope I shall be able to give unqualified satisfaction, no matter how faithful, how zealous, how impartial Imay be. It shall, however, be my constant effort to discharge the functions of this station with a singleness of purpose and a fidelity of intention that will secure to me the approbation, I trust, of the just and liberal of all parties.

approbation, I trust, of the just and liberal of all parties.

Candor, gentlemen, compels me to say I have never made the rules of this House or Parliamentary law my particular study. Experience in discharge of the duties of this Chair, I may say, I have none. The qualifications necessary to a promt and able discharge of the duties of Speaker are multifarious—some of them difficult. I will not detain you to enumerate them all; the mention of one, however, which I consider parameunt to all others, I cannot omit; I need scarcely say I allude to that of impartiality—a rigid and uncompromising impartiality towards every member. To the exercise of this qualification, I pledge myself. The occupant of this Chair should neither lend the influence of his position, to make this House subservient to Executive dictation, nor on the other hand, to encourage a factious opposition to Executive recommendations. Pass ve obedience to Executive will is not less fatal to liberty than anarchy itself. The Georgia—Messrs. Julius C. Alford, William C. Dawson, Richard W. Habersham, Thomas Butler King, Eugenius A. Nisbet, and Lott Warren.
Kentucky—Messrs. Landaff W. Andrews, Linn Boyd, William O. Butler, Garrett Davis, Willis Green, Thomas F. Marshall, Bryan Y. Owsley, John Pope, John B. Thompson, Philip Triplet, Joseph R. Underwood, and John White.

Tennessee—Messrs. T. D. Arnold, M. Brown, W. B. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, R. L. Caruthers, M. P. Gentry, Cave Johnson, Abraham McClellan, Hopkins L. Turney, Harvey M. Watterson, Christopher H. Williams, and Joseph L. Williams.

Ohio.—Messrs. Sherlock J. Andrews, Benjamin S.

the grand inquest of the nation—should not all its deliberations be characterized with order, with d corum,
with dignity? I invoke you, gentleman, let all our
proceedings be marked with forbearance, moderation,
courtesy, and patriotism. If, by any means, this
holy has impaired its high character as a dignified deliberative assembly, let us unite, one and all, to retore it to its former good standing. Nothing, in my
humble judgment, would so effectually secure the perpetuity of our free institutions as a sacred observance
of order in the defiberations of this House.

In conclusion, gentlemen, accept my grateful thanks,
for this high mark of confidence and respect. And I
entreat you, let all our proceedings be such as to sustain the dignity of this House, maintain the honor of
the country, promote the public good, and preserve,
unimpaised, the integrity of this glorious Union.

He was then sworn into office by Lewis Williams,
of N. C.

of N. C.

The roll of members was then called by the Clerk, in the order of the States, and they respectively took the cath of office, administered by the Speaker.

Mr. WISE moved that the House proceed to the election of Clerk; and that the vote be taken viva

Mr. BARNARD moved to amend the motion, that the vote be taken by ballot.

This amendment was lost, and the original motion carried. The House thus determining to proceed to the election of Clerk,

Mr. Wiss nominated M. St Clair Clark, of Wash-

RANDALL, of Me. nominated F. O. J. Smith Mr. Goode, of Va., nominated Hugh A. Garland

Mr. Powell, of Va. nominated Richard C. Maso

222 219 218 112 110 110 Necessary to an election, Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Matthew St. Clair Clarke, 90 90 80 67 Hugh A. Garland 81 61 15 6 Richard C. Mason, 13 17 31 19 Mr. DAWSON, of Ga., introduced his colleague, Roger L. Gamble, elected a Representative for the 27th Congress, who was duly qualified and took his

eat. Mr. CAMPBELL, of S. C., introduced his col-

league, James Rogers, who was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. MATTHEW St. CLAIR CLARKE, of Washington, having received 128 votes, was declared elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, and took the oath of office.

(A message was received from the Senate during the day that a quorum of the Senate was assembled, and that the Senate was ready toproceed to business.)

Mr. ADAMS, of Mass., moved that a message be sent to the Senate, informing that body that the House of Representatives had elected their Speaker for the 27th Congress.

Mr. WISE offered the following:

"Resolved, That a Committee of the House of Repre e ntatives be appointed, to join any Committee that may be appointed on the part of the Senate, and wait on the President of the United States and inform him the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses of Congress were assembled and they were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make."

Mr. McKEON, of N. Y. moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "President," and inserting "Vice President, now excercising the office of President."

He believed by examining this, it would be found that in case of vacancy in the office of President, the powers and duties of the President devolve on the Vice President, but the Vice President did not advance to the office of President. He also referred to Art. 2. Sec. 1. Clause 6th of the Constitution, which

"In case of removal of the President from office, or his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall de-volve on the Vice President, and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resigna-tion, or inability, both of the President and Vice tion, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be

During the last year, Wm. Henry Harrison had Tyler, Vice President. The President died one mouth after his inauguration. What, then, became of the office? The Constitution said the powers and duties of the office devolve on the Vice President, and

He farther referred to debates on the adoption of the Constitution as establishing the same point.

He wished the question to be settled entirely as a constitutional question, and thus a precedent esta

Mr. WISE said the vote on this amendment would Mr. WISE said the vote on this amendment would settle the relation in which they stood to the acting President of the United States. That individual was, by the Constitution, and by the act of God, President of the United States. With the deepest sentiments of sorrow, he regretted that the office had devolved on him. He referred to Art. 2, Sec 2d, clause 6, of the Constitution (the last above quoted)—this provided "that Congress might by law provide for the case of removal, death, &c. of the President of the United States, declaring"—what ?—"that the same"—that is, the office—"shall devolve on the Vice President.'—This view was further supported by the latter part of This view was further supported by the latter part of the clause:—"and in case of the removal, death re-signation, or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly," &c. When the President and Vice President both died we should have an acting President; but when the Vice President was living, the office of President developes on the Vice President. olves on the Vice President.
Mr. INGERSOLL, of Pa., then moved that th

House adjourn; which was negatived.

Mr. l. moved to lay this resolution on the table this was negatived.

The question was then taken, and the amendment

The question recurring on the resolution, it was adopted; and Messrs. SARGEANT, of Pa., and DAWSON, of Ga., appointed as the Committee.

Mr. KING, of Ga., offered the following: Resolved, That when the House adjourn, they ad

Which was adopted. Mr. WISE offered the following:

Mr. WISE offered the following:
Resolved, That the standing ules and orders of the last House of Kepresentatives be adopted as the rules and orders of this House for the next ensuing ten days, and that a committee of nine members be appointed to revise the said rules and orders and to report thereon within the said ten days.

After som: conversation between Messrs. Wise and Underwood, Mr. Adams moved an amendment

and Underwood, Mr. Adams moved at an entert to the resolution, by inserting after the words, "last House of Representatives" "excepting the 21st rule, which is hereby rescinded."

Pending which question, on motion of Mr. Briggs, the House adjourned at a quarter past five o'clock.

IN SENATE. TUESDAY, June 1, 1841.

The VICE PRESIDENT took the Chair at eleven

The VICE PRESIDENT took the Char at eleven o'clock, agreeably to the resolution of adjournment passed yesterday.

Mesers. Henderson, Buchanan and Calhoun took their seats to-day, for the first time.

A Message was received from the House of Representatives announcing their organization, and communicating the joint resolution to appoint a committee to wait on the President.

Mr. HUNTINGTON moved a concurrence.

Mr. ALLEN moved to amend by striking out the

word "President" and inserting the words "Vice President, on whom, by the death of the late President, has devolved the office of President." He had no notives but to establish thus early the proper title and address of the person now exercising the office of President. He did not wish to deny the right of the acting President to the full salary of the office while discharging its duties. He read from the Constitution passages relating to the case and commented

Mr. TAPPAN observed that there was but one mode in which a President could be created, and that was by the election of the people. He considered the case analogous to that of an Associate Judge exercising the office of Chief Justice in the absence, or upon his death. So in military affairs, if the Colonel of a regiment is shot down, the Lieut. Colonel, though then succeeding to the command, does not become Colonel. He commented on the recent letter of Mr. Poindexter to the President pro. tem. of the Senate, and denied its positions. He did not consider the Vice President, in fact, entitled by law to the full salary of President, without a vote of Congress, though it was proper and just to do so.

Mr. HUNTINGTON remarked upon the importance of passing the resolution with as little loss of time as possible. Doubless every Senator had already thought of the su-ject, and made up his mind on it. He therefore hoped the question might be taken without further discussion.

Mr. ALLEN called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. WALKER replied to the arguments of the Senators from Ohio. He read the disputed passages of the Constitution, and maintained that the affice of President was actually devolved upon the Vice President.

Mr. ALLEN realied. He thought fearful conse-

Mr. ALLEN replied. He thought fearful conse Mr. ALLEN replied. He thought fearful consequences might result from the doctrines advanced on the other side. In case of the temporary vacancy of the Presidency by the illness or temporary mental alienation of the President, if the Vice President should be declared President, on the restoration of the President to health, this doctrine might seem to justify the continuance of the Vice President in office, were he of one party and the President of another, and parties nearly equally balanced, and strongly excited.

Mr. CALHOUN observed that the language of Mr. CALHOUN observed that the language of the Constitution was so strong, in the phrase "the office shall devolve," that he thought this question could hardly have arisen but for the contemplation of a possible temporary disability. If the case supposed should ever occur, it would require a provision by law. He hoped the amendment would be withdrawn. The question was then taken on the amendment, and it was lost.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Henderson, Linn, McRoberts, Tappan, Williams and Wright—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bayard, Bates, Berrien, Buchanan, Cilhoun, Choate, Clay, of Ken., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, King, Mangum, Miller, Merrick, Morehead, Nicholson, Pierce, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Simmons, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge, Woodbury and Young—38.

The resolution then passed without a division. On motion of Mr. HUNTINGTON, it was dered that the Committee should consist of two on the part of the Senate. Messrs. Huntington and Archer

were appointed.

At half-past, twelve, the Message of the President was announced by his Secretary, Robert Tyler.

After the reading of the Message by the Secretary of the Senate, (which occupied forty minutes,) on motion of Mr. MANGUM, 5, t00 copies of the Message and 1500 copies of the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed.

and 1500 copies of the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLAY expressed his high satisfaction at the limited number of copies, (5,000, instead of 10,000, as at first proposed.) He insisted upon the importance of prompt and thorough retrenchment in the expenses of the Senate.

Mr. CALHOUN strongly expressed his gratification at these declarations, and his hopes that the principle of economy would be carried out everywhere.

Mr. PRESTON rose to state as a general principle, that the number printed of a public document, should not express the degree of approbation of that document.

document.
Mr. BUCHANAN assented to the remarks of the

vagant expenditures of the Senate in the item of sta-tionery. He hoped for a reform in this particular. Mr. CLAY moved that the Senate proceed to mor-row, at 12 o'clock, to the appointment of the Standing Committees, and also of Select Committees, to take into consideration those parts of the Message relat-ing to finance and a fiscal agency.

"I mean, of course," said Mr. C., "a Bank of the

On motion of Mr. PRESTON, the Senate adjourn ed to meet to-morrow at twelve o'clock

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, June 1, 1841.

The question pending, was on the following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. WISE, viz: Resolved, That the standing rules and orders of the ast House of Representatives be adopted as the rules and orders of this House for the next ensuing ten days, and that a committee of nine members be appointed to revise said rules and orders, and to report thereon within

Which Mr. ADAMS had moved to amend, by in erting after "House of Representatives" the words excepting the 21st rule, which is hereby rescinded." [Rule 21, is in the following words:

"No petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper oraying the abolition of slavery in the District of Coumbia, or any State or Territory of the United States of which it now exists, shall be received by this House, entertained in any way whatever "]

or entertained in any way whatever "]

Mr. WISE suggested that, in order that the House might receive the Message of the President of the United States, action upon this resolution and proposed amendment be postponed by general consent.

Mr. PICKENS had no objection to this course, but he had a resolution to offer which he regarded as almost, if not entirely, a question of privilege, since it related to the rights of members to seats. He was desirous that the resolution should be acted on to day, but did not wish to interfere with the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wiss.)

After some farther conversation by several mem-

After some farther conversation by several mem-ers, Mr. ADAMS spoke at length in support of his mendment.

He referred to the circumstances under which the

rule was adopted, by a bare majority; many of whom supported it lest otherwise they should be called Abolitionists. He also spoke of the injurious operation of the rule, on portions of the Union, as being a sectional measure, and excluding nine petitions out of ten coming from North of Mason's and Dixon's line, ten coming from North of Mason's and Dixon's line, and receiving all from South of that line. It was an oppression of the North by the South, and among the vices of the last Administration was of the deepest dye, and its repeal was loudly called for from the Whigs who came here for reform.

Mr. WISE, after a few remarks, moved, with a view to receive the Message, to lay this resolution on the table; which was carried.

Mr. HABERSHAM introduced his colleague, the Hon Trown. F. Forster, Representative elect from

Hon. THOMAL F. FOSTER, Representative elect from the State of Georgia, who was qualified and took his

A message was received from the Senate, stating A message was received from the Senate, stating that that body had concurred in the resolution adopted by this House yesterday providing for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses were assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

Mr. PICKENS then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the seats of this House be num ered, and that the members proceed to draw for by lot.

After some remarks from Mr. PICKENS,
Mr. CAVE JOHNSON offered the fi

Resolved, That the following be made one of the

Resolved, That the following be made one of the standing rules of this House:
That upon the election of Speaker and Clerk at the present and at the commencement of each Congress hereafter, it shall be the duty of the Clerk to have the seats of the House numbered, and each number be placed in a box on a separate piece of paper, and the roll of members shall be then called in alphabetical order, and, upon the calling ef each name, one of the pages of the House shall draw from the box one of the numbers, and the number so drawn shall be the seat of the member during the Congress; said drawMr. PICKENS accepted the amendment.
This was debated by Measrs. Botts, Pope, Nisbe

Mr. KING offered the following as a substitute fo

the resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker is hereby directed to cause the deaks to be removed from the Hall, and that the seats be numbered by the Clerk, and drawn for by placing the number in a bux to be drawn in alphabetical order by the Clerk as the names of the members shall be called from the roll; and that at each succeeding session of this Congress the seats shall be drawn for in a similar way.

ing session of this Congress the seats shall be drawn for in a similar way.

Mr. K. advocated this proposition at some length, calling upon the members, if they were in favor of measures of real reform, as they had professed, to go for this as one of them. The Hall, at present, wore the appearance of an irregular, ill-ordered counting-room—each member transacting his own business, regardless of the business for which he was sent here. These desks and seats gave great opportunities to members for the transaction of their own private business, and threw proportionate obstacles in the way of the transaction of the public business.—Whilst the Senate had maintained its character as one of the first deliberative bodies in this or any other country, the House of Representatives had become so disgraced as to have applied to it the epithet of "bear-garden," and others equally disgraceful.—These desks he regarted as the root of all the evil which existed, and all the disgrace which had attached to this House as a public body. And he should not let the matter rest here. He would ring the changes upon it until he had awakened the attention of the country to it. He asked for the yeas and nays on his proposition, that it might be seen who were and who were not the friends of a true and substantial reform.

Messrs. Bidlack and Pickens briefly opposed this substitute.

Mr. MORGAN then moved to lay the whole sub-

substitute.
Mr. MORGAN then moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, at the call of Mr. Pickens, was negatived. Yeas 92, nays

call of Mr. Pickens, was negatived. Yeas 92, nays 120.

Mr. SERGEANT, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, on leave, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President had requested them to say that he would make a written communication to each House immediately.

The President's Message was then received by Mr. Robert Tyler, his private secretary, and read by the Clerk.

On motion of Mr. BARNARD, after a debate, in

Clerk.
On motion of Mr. BARNARD, after a debate, in which several members participated, and the rejection of some amendments, it was
Ordered. That the Message be laid on the table, and the usual number printed—and also ten thousand ex-

tra copies, with the accompanying documents.

The SPEAKER then announced, as the recurring business, the proposition of Mr. Pickens as to seats; Mr. PICKENS expressing himself willing to yield

or the present—
Mr. ADAMS offered the following resolution Resolved, That a committee of one member from each State in the Union be appointed on the part of this House, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the event of the decease of their late President, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON; and that so much of the Message of the President as relates to that melancholy event be referred to the said committee.

Which was adopted unanimously.

Mr. BARNARD gave notice of his intention to
offer the following resolution, which was read for in-

formation, viz.:

Resolved, That so many only of the standing committees named in the rules of the last House of Representatives shall be appointed at the present session as shall be necessary and proper under these rules to take charge of and consider the several subjects presented in the Message of the President just read, and requiring, in the opinion of the President, the action of Congress at the present session; except that the Committee of Elections and the Committee on Accounts may also be appointed. counts may also be appointed.

Resolved, That a select committee of nine mem-

so much of the President's Message as relates to the currency of the country and a fiscal agent for the Go-Resolved, That a select committee of nine meml shall be appointed to take charge of and consider so much of the President's Message as relates to the dis position of the public lands and of the proceeds of the

The House then resumed the consideration of th and of the several amendments thereto.

To which Mr. SLADE offeren the following

Resolved, That, at the opening of each session of Congress, after the 27th Congress, the names of all the members present on the first day of meeting shall be placed in a box, and drawn out by the Clerk, successively; that the member whose name is first drawn may choose his seat, and each member whose name is drawn successively may choose in like manner; and that the seats thus chosen shall be holden during the

After a farther discussion, on motion of Mr. WM COS [ JUHNSUN, the whole subject was laid on

the table—syrs 105, nors 102.

Mr. STANLY introduced his colleague, Hon. W H. Washington, Representative elect from the State of North Carolina, who was qualified, and took has Mr. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, gave notice

Mr. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, gave notice that on to-morrow, or so soon as the rules and business of the House would permit, he would present a bill torepeal the Sub-Treasury law.

And then (having previously resolved to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock) the House adjourned.

IN SENATE,

WEDNESDAY, June 2. The President pro tem. took the Chair at twelve

Messrs. PHELPS, of Vermont, and CLAY, of Alabama, took their seat to-day, for the first time this session. There are now forty-nine Senators present,—Messrs. Cuthbert, and Mouton, being the only absen ees. One vacancy in Tennessee.

Mr. BENTON offered a series of eight resolution

Calling upon the President of the United States 1. Calling upon the President of the United States to report the amount of public moneys placed in the hands of disbursing agents since the fourth of March, and what amount, if any, now remains in their hands.—

2. Calling for a report of the amount of public money, if any, deposited in the Banks since the fourth of March.

3. Amounts of Treasury Notes issued in the same period.

4. Payments nade from the Treasury in the same time.

5. As to the payment of the balance due from the U. S. Bank.

6. As to amount due from Bank, exclusive of the U. S. Bank.

7. As to the amounts of revenue accused during the same

to the amounts of revenue accrued during the same period. 8. As to Florida claims.

Mr. CLAY moved that they be printed, and that the Senate proceed to the order of the day—the appointing of Standing Committees.

The Senate first elected by ballot the Chairman of

The Senate first elected by ballot the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations.

Mr. Rives received 28 votes—Mr. Buchanan 14 votes—Mr. Preston 1. Whole number 43. Necessary to a choice 22. Rives's majority 15.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, was elected Chairman of the Committee on Figure 4.

the Committee on Finance by about the same vote.—
Mr. Wright received the opposition vote, except three for Mr. Woodbury. Mr. Clay had 36 votes.

Mr. Huntington was elected Chairman of the Committee or Committee o sittee on Commerce by a similar vote. Mr. King had the opposition vote, 14.

Mr. Evans was elected Chairman of the Com

on Manufactures.

Mr. Linn was almost unanimously elected Chair man of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Preston, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Phelps, Chairman of the Committee on the Mi

litia.

Mr. Mangum, Chairman of the Committee on val Affairs.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, Chairman of the Comm

on Public Lands.

Mr. Bayard, Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Morehead, Chairman of the Committee on In-

Judiciary.

Mr. Henderson, Chairman of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Committee of the Committe and Canals.

Mr. Bates, Chairman of the Committee on Pen-

Mr. Merrick, Chairman of the Committee on to District of Columbia, (unanimously.)
Mr Prenties, Chairman of the Committee on Patents, and the Patent Office.
Mr. White, Chairman of the Committee to audit as

Mr. Barrow, Chairman of the Committee on Public

On motion of Mr. KING, it was agreed by und

On motion of Mr. KING, it was agreed by unanimous consent, that these Committees should be filled up by the President of the Senate.

Mr. CLAY presented a Resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee, on that part of the Message relating to a uniform corrency, and a suitable Fiscal Agency of Government.

Mr. KING wished it might fie upon the table, but after an explanation from Mr. CLAY, consented to its being acted on now. Resolution passed unanimously. Committee to consist of nine, to be appointed by the Char.

Chair.

Joint Resolution from the House of Representative a Joint Committee to report the proper-expression the feelings of Congress, and the nation, on the deat of the late President, passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the reading of the Journal, the committee a pinted under the resolution of Mr. Adams, as adol yesterday, consisting of one member from catate, was announced—as follows:

John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts.

W. P. Fessenden, of Mc.
Chas. G. Atherton, of N. H.
Joseph L. Tillinghast, of R. I.
Tho. W. Williams, of Ct.
Horace Everett, of Vt.
John Greig, of N. Y.
John Sergeant, of Pa.
George B. Rodney, of Del.
Wm. Cost Johnson, of Md.
John Jaliaferro, of Va.
Lewis Williams, of N. C.
John Campbell, of S. C.
Wm. C. Dawson, of Ga.
John Pope, of Ky.
Aaron V. Brown, of Tenn.
Samson Mason, of Ohio.
Edward D. White, of La.
David Wallace, of Ia.
John Miller, of Mo.
Edward Cross, of Ark.
Jacob M. Howard, of Mich.
Hon. JOHN B. DAWSON, of La.

Hon. JOHN B. DAWSON, of La., being intro-luced by his colleague, John Moore, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. COOPER, of Pa., rose, and announced the death of Hon. Charles Ogle, late a member of this

Mr. COOPER, of Pa., rose, and announced the death of Hon. Charles Ogle, late a member of this House from Pennsylvania.

He died (said Mr. C.) on the tenth of May last, at his residence in Somerset, in the midst of those constituents of whom he was so proud, and who loved him so well. He had scarcely attained the maturity of his intellect, when he was cut off from life. He fell in the very spring of promise. But a year ago, he bade as fair for a long life as the youngest and strongest among us; but neither youth nor strength can shield from Death. The highest in place, for whom the profoundest regard of a nation exists, is as liable to be smitten down by his merciless arm, as the poorest and humblest. Again, sad experience has reminded us of it; and it would be wise if they were by this taught a lesson of humility.

It was not his purpose to speak an eulogium on the life and character of his deceased colleague and friend. He would only say, that those who knew him best esteemed him most, and that he was as much distinguished for his kindness and benevolence in private life, as for his ability and fidelity as a public man.—With his bereaved family he deaply and sincerely sympathised; their loss was irreparable. How should they be consoled? Words of condolence, he knew, fall without meaning on the ear of surrow, and there is no comfort in them. But let us trust, that the benignity of Him, who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," will not be less kind to the widow and orphan children of our deceased friend.

As a tribute of respect to his memory, and to show these to whom he was are dear that he is held in re-

heard with deep sensibility of the death of the Hon.

of Penn-ylvania.

Resolved, That, as a testimonial of respect for the character of the deceased, they will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That as a farther testimony of respect, this House adjourn until to-morrow at eleven o'clock. Which were unanimously adopted; and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. ) June 1st, 1841.

Amount of Treasury Notes issued under the provisions of the acts of Congress of 1837, 1838, 1839. \$26,681,337 53

22,697,305 93 Amount outstanding, \$3,984,031 60 sened under the act of

February, 1841, prior to 4th March, \$673,681 32 Since the 4th March, 3,494,056 09

Redeemed of that issue,

Aggregate outstanding,

\$4,167,737 41 88,205 90 4,079,531 51

\$8,063,563 11 T. EWING.

Secretary of the Treasury. The Globe complains bitterly that the President, in his Message, has not told Congress what that body is to do in regard to a fiscal agent of the Government.-The following classical and elegant language forms a part of the complaint. " It." (the Message) " is the most seless monster we have ever seen. It has no han-

dle to its face-no point. It has no head-and what is as bad in this case, it has no tail to it," &c. These Loco-focos are surely very hard to please .-Had Mr. Tyler attempted to dictate to Congress, as has been the custom for some years past of our Legislative Executive, and then after the rejection by Congress of his measure, vetoed the substitute proposed by that body, and persisted for three several sessions in attempting to force upon Congress and the people that which has been repeatedly rejected; would they have been satisfied? Far from it—there would

have been no end to their clamor. Mr. Tyler has done precisely what the Constitution uthorizes and requires -leaving to Congress -the true and only constitutional repository of Legislative power-to devise measures for the relief of the country, reserving to himself the power of final action thereon.

authorized by the Constitution. All good men of all parties will heartily approve this ost excellent paper.

It will be observed, by reference to Senate proceedings of Wednesday last, that the post of Chairman of the Committee of Finance, so long filled by Mr. WRIGHT, of N. Y., is now occupied by the eminent Senator from Kentucky, Mr. CLAY, and that Mr. BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, relinquishes the Chairmanship of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, in the same body, to the distinguished Senator from Virginia

17,889 passengers have arrived at New York from foreign countries since the first of January.